"IF YOU SEE IT IN

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LATEST NEWS FROM EUROPE.

CIVIL WAR COMING IN BELGIUM UN-LESS THE LAWMAKERS YIELD.

The First Gans in the Revolution Airendy Fired-The Crisis Forced by the Stupidity of Parliament-King Alexander's Comp d'Eint Welcomed by the People of Servia -Chesp Talk to Parliament on Home Rule -Mr. Astor's Newspaper Asptrations-Lord Hastings Whitewashed by the Court -Lower Renta in London-Killed III: Wife and Himself Because Nobody in the World Wanted Them-Dockers and Allied Trades to Great Britain Ordered to Strike.

LONDON, April 15.-The makeweights in the scale, Belgium and Servia, are disturbing the delicately adjusted balance of power in Europe. The uneasiness, not to say alarm, manifested in the great capitals over the situation in Brussels and Belgrade shows how farreaching are likely to be the consequences of events which at first appear to have only local

significance. The crisis in Belgium cannot longer be kept from a decisive issue. There will be civil war or yielding on the part of the bourgeoise or governing class within a week. The first guns of what threatens to be a revolution have already been fired. To-day's despatches become hourly more alarming, and there is some reason for fearing that it is already too late to check the rising rebellion by concessions to the popular demand for the ballot.

The general strike ordered by the labor organizations for Monday next has been anticipated by more than 100,000 men, who have left work. The situation to-day in the smaller cities is even worse than in Brussels. The over a report that the Socialists of Ghent. many thousand strong, were marching on the Ordering a universal strike is equivalent to a call to arms, and it means nothing less than an immediate uprising throughout the kingdom. The authorities do not seem to realize this, and no adequate preparations have been made to suppress the rebellion.

It is doubtful if the civic guard can be relied on to shoot down fellow citizens who are likely to number the majority of the population as soon as the last chance disappears of securing the right of suffrage by peaceful means. The rapidity with which the mob built barricades many of those who refuse to yield to the popular demands.

The idiotic arrogance with which Parliament persists in denying to ordinary citizens representation in the Government is past comprehension. A compromise measure would have averted the present crisis. There was no sign of yielding, however, until the demonstration of force had actually begun. The slight concessions which, it is now announced, will be voted by the Chamber on next Tuesday, can hardly be expected to check the revolutionary movement. The popular indignation has risen too high.

The real plans of the leaders in the movement are not divulged. It must be admitted that all the elements exist for a successful revolution. Whether an attempt will be made to overthrow the throne itself cannot be predicted. but if the Socialist element gets control it will not stop short of destroying the monarchy. Socialism is very strong in Bolgium, especially in the cities. It has made as great strides in the past year as it has in France, where it now dominates the working classes. Socialist aders aim at some form of a republic. The Belgians are essentially French in sympathies and characteristics, except in the provinces on the Dutch border. If an attempt should be made to secure a union with the French republic, there is no telling what complications might not arise in the European situation. It is question also whether the other powers ill keep their hands off in the emergency, which is already at hand.

The stupidity and obstinacy which have forced the crisis are regarded as worse than thardy in other capitals, and it would not be surprising if strong diplomatic influence should be brought to bear to induce the King to deal with the situation by measures so drastic as to amount to a coup d'état. His Majesty may find it necessary to save his some such measure as the procla mation of a new Constitution and calling a general election of a new Parliament by uni-

Belgian despatches received late to-night from THE SUN correspondent at Brussels indicate a very grave situation. There was bloody rioting this afternoon at Ghent, and many were injured of mob. police, and military. The Burgomaster of Brussels has issued s proclamation ordering law-abiding citizens to remain within doors. The King gave a garden party at the palace this afternoon the guests, going and coming, were insulted was used. The opinion is gaining ground in the Government at once to come to some settiement on the suffrage question. It is doubtful if royal interference of this nature will avail anything, for the latest attempts to arrive at a compromise to-night resulted in destroving the hopes of last night that even slight concessions would be agreed upon. The leaders of the people are endeavoring to restrain them from extreme measures until the

meeting of Parliament on Tuesday. A general strike of dockers and allied trades in the whole kingdom was ordered to-day as a result of the labor troubles at Hull. Never did organized labor enter upon a more foolish and inopportune struggle. The shipping interests and general trade of Great Britain have not recovered from the great dockers' strike of a few years ago. A repetition of the struggle now will entail consequences far more disastrous to the commercial welfare of the whole country.

The issue at Huli is simple and clear. There

The issue at Iluli is simple and clear. There is no question of wages. The employers maintain wages are the employers maintain wages. The employers maintain wages are the employers of the empl

panie on the Vienna Exchange. Yesterday it was construed as Russia's reply to Stam-

bouloff's reception by the Emperor Joseph. Then, too, the threatened revolution in Belgium and the appearance of a French fleet at Alexandria combined make a serious depression on the continental bourses. If lius-is, has aggressive plans in the Balkans it is possible only to guess at the bearing which Alexander's coup d'état may have upon them. Most observers believe that ex-King Milan will at once become the real ruler of Servia. me even believe that Alexander will relinquish the throne to him.

The immediate offects of Alexander's little dinner party will probably be beneficial to the country. The change is genuinely welcomed by the people, and the danger of an uprising is averted.

Nothing but talk, and pretty cheap talk most of it, has been added to the English political situation this week. Two great speeches by Davitt and Redmond have been the only notable additions to the home rule debate. Mr. Gladstone may possibly succeed in reaching a vote on the second reading on next Friday, but it is doubtful. The desertion of Saunders, who refuses to support the bill on account of its legislative provisions, is of little significance, as there is no other sign of dis-

affection in the Liberal ranks. The demonstrations under Tory auspices in the country have not been important this week. The invasion of London by Ulstermen next week will scarcely impose upon the independent Londoners, who, as a rule, are apathetic in politics and are quick to see the difference between a genuine agitation and a

The managers are determined to make the most of the business. Unionists are filling their houses with Ulstermen as guests, and all the Tory clubs are arranging dinners in their honor. Lord Salisbury will preside over the dinner of 200 lenders before attending the gathering at Albert Hall, and on the Monday following 1,200 of these demonstrators will be taken to Hatfield and entertained in his lordship's grounds.

Mr. William Waldorf Astor, whose dislike of

notoriety is extreme, has succeeded in making himself the most talked about American in England. His purchase of the Duke of Westminster's Cliveden estate has caused even more comment than the announcement that he had bought the Pall Mall Gazette and was to establish a high-class magazine in London. Now that he has become a great English landholder it is proper to say that Mr. Astor's exof his friends even scan the list of naturalizations in the London Gazette in the expectation of finding his name there before long.

There are many conjectures about Mr. Astor's object in suddenly entering so prominently into English affairs, for his plans for moulding public opinion in this country by means of the press are far more extensive than have yet appeared. Many have con-cluded that he has high social aspirations and that by espousing the Tory cause through the purchase of newspapers he has taken one of the well-known roads by which great wealth can eventually reach a peerage or at least a baronetey. If Mr. Astor's own declaration of his intentions be accepted, and there seems to matter, his object is quite different. Ho has, in fact, selected for himself a mission in life to which he will devote, if necessars, many of the Aster millions. That mission as he recently expressed it to a friend in rather enig-

matical words, is " to combat radicalism." Those who have occusionally heard Mr. Astor express himself on the subject represent him as much exercised over the rapid among the masses of Europe. He proposed to newspaper." It is no longer a secret that he desires to purchase one of the big morning papers of London. He recently endeavored to buy the Observer, a four-penny high society Sunday paper. He practically told the publisher to name his own price, but the latter refused to negotiate. He has not yet succeeded in buying Lansdowne, his magnificent London residence, though he has long desired to do

property. will continue to grant to the public the same Cliveden on Thames which the Duke of Westminster permitted. Nobody in England is more strict in guarding himself against personal intrusion than Mr. Astor, and if he follows the same policy at Cliveden that is maintained at the London estate, there will be some unpleasant incidents on the bank of the Thames this summer.

To-day furnished astonishing evidence of what the machinery of English justice is capublo of when it deals with a member of the nobility. The case of Lord Hastings, who was fined two weeks ago for an indecent offence with a little nursemaid of 14 years in Rezent's Park, came before the Clerkenwell Sessions on appeal. The court is nominally composed of all the magistrates of the county, but soldom do more than two or three actually sit. Thirty or forty magistrates, all were eligible, appeared to-day to try Lord Hastings's appeal. The same evidence was given as in the magistrate's court, and which the Jurige there declared left no possible doubt as to his lordship's guilt. The little girl was most cruelly cross-examined till she was in fact speechless with shame and fear, but she did not change her evidence in any respect. Neither did the corroborating witnesses. Dukes, lords, and others testified to the high character of the defendant, even one of the magistrates taking the stand for the purpose. and then returning to the bench to act as one of the Judges. Lord Hastings repeated the defence he had made in the lower court, saying finally that the reason he gave the girl a half crown was because he thought she would like a penny, but he had no small coin.

The magistrates withdrew for consultation,

gave the event a significance which caused a ably expected to dispense with, and which must have been an expensive luxury, inasmuch as its materials were imported from Hindostan. It had the property of imparting a verdant sheen to the iris of the human eye. Prof. Baeyer promises to make these cosmetics available to contemporary female beauty.

Prof. Falb, the eminent Austrian meteorolo-gist, accurately foretold the earthquakes of the past few days in southeastern Europe. He says the disturbances are only preliminary. Far worse phenomena are to come to-morrow in various parts of the world. It will be the cost critical and dangerous day in the year. secording to his declaration.

There has been a prodicious pother this week over the action of the Lord Mayor of London, who at a banquet given by him at the Mansion House in honor of Cardinal Vaughan. in proposing the dual toast of the Holy Father and her Majesty the Queen, placed the l'one's name first. The bigots are thoroughly aroused. The Lord Mayor is denounced as an idolatrous traitor, who ought to be in jail, and the Protestant Alliance has written to the Prime Minister and Lord Salisbury, and will probably send a petition to the Queen demanding his removal from the civic throne. The renders of The Sun will remember the disgraceful behavior of a noisy knot of Protestant zoniots upon the occasion of Alderman Knill's election to the Mayoralty in November last, when he stoutly refused, as a Catholic, to attend a Protestant piace of worship. During his year of office since then Mr. Knill has fulfilled the duties of his office with admirable discretion, giving offence to no sast, and earning the graitude of several by the generous manner in which he has helped officially and privately in their charitable works. Lord Mayors from time immemorial have entertained every year the Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church of Ingland, and Mr. Knill resolved to do similar honor to the prelates and priests of his Church, with the result that at the present moment he is the best abused man in England. The most curious feature of this peculiar business is that the Lord Mayor was entirely justified by precedents. Up to the Reformation the universal toast at convival gatherings in this country was, "The Pope and the King," or Queen, and since the Reformation, at luncheons and banquets, where precedents are studied and followed, the toast has been. "The Church and the King," At the Mansion House dinner to the Protestant preferes, only last year. Lord Mayor Evans proposed, "The Church and the King," At the Mansion House dinner to the Protestant preferes, only last year. Lord Mayor Evans proposed, "The Church and the Coucen," and nobody thought of charging him with treason.

London newspapers have been commenting quite freely upon the grievance of Irish-Americans in New York, who object to baving Irish names bestowed upon certain animals in Central Park. The superintender to the London the beast, and no p name first. The bigots are thoroughly aroused. The Lord Mayor is denounced as

the beast, and no protest has yet been received from the Grand Od Man. Indeed, the keepers of the Zoo think they have done the Frime Minister high honor.

Ronts are declining throughout the business section of London, and the supply of commercial and office property is much in excess of the demand. This is taken by real estate men as another serious indication that there will te no immediate relief from the prevailing business depression.

A romantic story comes this week from the Turkish army. The discovery was made recently in Pristina that a young girl named Hanko had been serving for three and a half years under her brother's name in the Fifteenth Regiment, and had distinguished herself by specially good conduct. The Sultan was informed. When he learned that the young girl had taken the daring step in order to free her brother, who was the only support of their mother, he bestowed the Schesakat order of the third class on her and a life pension of five Turkish pounds a month. She was sent home and the brother romains free from serving.

An aged Russian couple who settled in upper Silesia were ordered to quit the territory a few months ago. On arriving at the Russian frontier they were not recruited to enter, for, said the Russian official, "the woman is blind, and Russia is not in want of such cripples." The couple returned to Great Dombrowka, but lately received another notice to leave. The Russian officials were still obdurate, and, sick at heart, without work or home, the husband grew desperate. When the wretched couple came to the Przemsza stream, which separates Russia from Germany, he caught his blind wife up and threw her into the river. He then went to a tree and hanged kimiself.

Effect of the Melinite Scandal-An American

Offer for the Spitzer Collection, Panis. April 15.-The melinite scandal enrosses political attention to such an extent time being forgotten. There is no longer any doubt that it will prove an important factor in so. Lord Lansdowne refuses to part with the | thickening the complications of the crisis which is steadily drawing near. The explana-Londoners are anxious to know whether he tions on behalf of Freycinet and the Depart-will continue to grant to the public the same ments of War and Justice have entirely failed drawn against them. The Government has ordered an investigation, and the matter will be agitated in Parliament when the Chamber meets again, but this means nothing, as the people long ago learned in connection with the l'anama scandal.

It is fast becoming evident that the melinite business is another move in the great campaign against the present rotten Government of the republic.

Those disclosures, with the exciting events in Belgium, have spurred the Socialist masses to renewed preparations for the 1st of May demonstration. Loubet last year made all the preparations for the 1st of May that the authorities would make in expectation of a revolution. There are reasons for believing that the Government will adopt the same pro-

cautions again. The municipal election in Paris will take place to-morrow, but no trouble is anticipated. The city has for several days worn a coat of many colors. Eighteen hundred bill stickers have been at work night and day for two weeks, for it is the fashion of candidates to appeal to their constituents by means of posters only. The dead walls of the city are emblazoned with many colored prints appealing for the suffrage of citizens. It is said no less than 9,000,000 placards have been posted.

Archaeologists and art connoissieurs in Europe and America are already gathering for the sale of the Epitzer collection. which will begin on Monday. America will be well represented among the bidders, though little can be learned in advance about the commissions which are to be executed. Good

HOTEL WAITERS ON STRIKE.

FORTY QUIT THE HOLLAND HOUSE DINING ROOM AT DINNER TIME.

Two Hundred Guests Had to Be Served Somehow and Were Served Somehow-The Discharge of Three Orators the Cause-A Hend Walter of the Waldorf Also Discharged-He Wanted to Walt Upon the Dake de Vernaus, and He have a Philadelphia Ounibus Took the Job.

"What we want is justice. A hotel waiter has no rights, and we live with one foot on the sidewalk." said one of the Holland House waiters at a meeting last night.
At 5:40 o'clock, just as dinner was ready for

the two or three hundred guests of the Holland House, all the waiters on duty, forty in number, had flung aside their napkins, put on their hats, and walked out with both feet on

Three waiters had been discharged that day the meeting of the International Hotel Employees' Society at the Chimney Corner the night before that a walter's life in the Holland House was a mockery, a delusion and a snare; that their 83 cents of daily wages was all eaten up with fines, and that even their sacred tips were sequestrated to pay for stealing appetizing bites in the pautry, for broken dishes, or for chatting in the dining room when they were idle.

At that meeting a letter was read which made all these allegations, and three waiters from that house confirmed it. made all these allegations, and three waiters from that house confirmed it.

Whether it is also true, as the waiters say, that one of the head waiters was present and reported them to Gustave Opendorfer, the steward, may be questioned, for Mr. Obendorfer denies it, but head mits that between 0 o'clock and 1 o'clock resterday he discharged

derfer denies it, but headmits that between 0 o'clock and 1 o'clock resterday he discharged three men.

At 5:40, the waiters say, they assembled in a body and demanded that these three men should be taken back. The demand was refused, and without a word the forty men left.

Just how all those guests got dinner only the guests themselves know. Mr. Kinsley was in Chicago. Mr. Baumann, his son-in-law and partner, says that everything went all right, because the Holland House always has at call a large force of extra men—waiters who work in down-town restaurants by the day and eke out a living by waiting at supper time in up-town hotels and at parties in the evening. With their help the supper was served without inconvenience to the guests, Mr. Bau;-ann said.

The sprikers marched at once to their head quarters at the Vienna Caté. 110 West Twenty-seventh street. Before the Holland House supper was over they had despatched this letter:

Vice President International Botel Employees' Society. They did not have to wait long for a reply.

"I have nothing to do with this matter now."
was Mr. Baumann's comment. "The men have taken this matter on their own shoulders, and they will have to carry the load themselves. No man who has left to-night will ever be employed here again."
But the waiters were not cast down by this. Vice-President Leckel himself, who had but executive here.

Vice-President Leckel himself, who had but recently been promoted to a captaincy of waiters in the cafe of the Grand Hotel, proudly told how he had been discharged by Plungor Walton during the day because of the speech he made the night before at the mass meeting. And then came news that William Prince, head waiter in charge of the floor waiters of the Hotel Waldorf, had been discharged.

This movement is a permanent one," the waiters cried. "The time is auspicious, and before the first of May we will astonish the hotel

charged.

"This movement is a permanent one," the waiters cried. "Tho time is auspicious, and before the first of May we will astonish the hotel keepers of the city. Mr. Baumann has already sent all around town for waiters, offering \$2 s day and no questions asked as to whiskers, and he can't get them. We have notified all the saloons where waiters are hired not to let him have one, and are we not their customers? Will they dare to let him have men? And if he gets them we assure him that all the men he gets will be in sympathy with us and there will be a strike there next week again, and the week after, and for weeks after that. It was not our desire that astrike should take place now for in our circular which we sent to all the hotel men yesterday we gave them until April 25 to answer.

Just at this time Mr. William Prince, late of the flotel Waidorf, appeared. With the grace that only a dancing master or a head waiter commands he made his bow. "Gentlemen of the press," he said to two reporters who were there. "I am not a member of the society but I shall join. To-night I have been discharged by Mr. Belt for asking but justice for my men. For myself, I asked nothing, though it is enough that a man must work sixteen hours a day for \$40 a month and furnish his own dress suit that costs \$43.

enough that a man must work sixteen hours a day for \$40 a month and furnish his own dress suit that costs \$40. But for my men. I had forty of them, and they have charge of the ten floors of the hotel, to answer the bells. It is that they have to work, with little chance to gather tips; and now that the Duke of Veragua has come to our house, and taken apartments and there might be something to be got, what does the man Essner do—the maitre d'hotel—the man who was but an eminious in Philadelphia, and is put over my head? He takes four men from the cafe to wait upon the Duke. Then I went of Mr. Bolt, and, in most respectful manner, asked to speak to him. 'Make it short,' he says. I did. 'This is no strike.' I said, 'but if I am not good enough to wait on the Duke is will go and my men will go with me. I have waited on the Prince of Wales and the king of Naples, and I can wait on the Duke?' Besides, it is not men's work to sort out the ladies' soiled clothes and sond them to the wash. Then I called the men together.'

At that point of the proceedings Mr. Bolt said last night that he interrupted them.

"If any of you is dissatisfied." he said, "you can go, or if there is anything you want, tell me."

Mr. Prince he discharged at once. Mr. Bolt

Mr. Prince he discharged at once. Mr. Bolt says it was the first time he had heard of the waiters having to sort the guests linen. It had come about through a suggestion of the hotel detective that no outsiders should be allowed to go into the guests rooms, and his orders had been misconstrued. He gave orders at once that the practice should be stoned.

be stopped.
Word of that reached the striking waiters just before midnight at their headquarters.
"Mr. Bolt has made concessions," they announced, "and there may be no strike at the Waldorf."
At the Holland House Mr. Baumann said be

At the Holland House Mr. Baumann said he expected no more trouble. Only twenty waiters, he said, had gone, taking with them two girls who washed glasses, three teatry men, and eight omnituses tassistant waiters who carry off dishes, but that this was not more than half of their whole lorce in these departments, and their other waiters had given him assurances that they would not strike.

Mr. Belt of the waidorf said his men were satisfied, now that he had reseinded the order about dirty ciothes.

"I won't allow my men to join a union, and they had been told so," he said. "Prince must have heen at their meetings, for his actions

they had been told so." he said. "Prince must have been at their meetings, for his actions convince me he intended to have all his men

strike.

"His demand was ridiculous, for he and his men had nothing to do with the floor where the Duke's apertments are. That is under Mr. Essner. Nobody left with Prince."

The waiters will be d mass meetings at the Chimney Corner on Monday, Thursday, and Friday nights this week.

HE CHANGED HIS NAME.

This Was Breauer His Mistress Changed Hers When She Left England

There was a romance involved in the life of the man who was run over and killed by a truck just as he was leaving a Fulton Ferry boat in Brookiyn several days ago. He was identified by John Gibb, the dry goods morchant of 180 Gates avenue, as his I utler. Walter Jones, but William Sevan, a waiter in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, identified him as his brother, James Bevan. The Coroner's investigation showed that Walter Jones and James Bevan were one and the same person.

The man's real name was James Hevan, but he assumed the name of Jones twelve years ago while he was in the employment of a wealthy woman. This woman, it is said, had left her home in England, torsaking her relatives, and buried horself in New Jersey under an assumed name. She brought Bevan with her, and another servant from England, and the two latter also took assumed names, the former passing as James Bevan. Mr. Gibes had had the name of Jones engraved on his dead butler's coffin, but tit was changed to Bevan after the brother's identification. truck just as he was leaving a Fulton Ferry

The finest cigarette ever made in America. This brand is not made by the trust -- Ada.

The state of the s

HIRED A PARKHURST CIRCUS.

A Bich Old Man and Ten Women Arrested

A rich man, tottering with age or feebleness, accompanied by his conchman, his footman, and his valet, together with ten women of the Tenderloin precinct, were prisoners to the Thirtieth street station yesterday afternoon. It was the result of a raid of a peculiar nature.

For a week past the police had been suspicious that something wrong was going on in the flat house at 238 Sixth avenue. On several occasions the officer on post had seen a handsome carriage, drawn by a costly team of bays, with liveried driver and footman, draw up in front of this house at 11 o'clock in the morning. A valet alighted first and helped out a man who seemed to be at least 80 years of age.

The valet belped this man into the house while the coachman and footman remained below. Within a quarter of an hour eight or ten women would enter the house. The man would remain in the house an hour or two and then come out and drive off. A little later all the women would come out and go away. the station house three times Detectives Land and Sullivan were sent out to see what it was all about. Detective Sullivan recognized the women as habitues of the neighborhood. He questioned one, and she replied:

"Oh, that's old Champague Charley. He asks us to come up here and entertain him, and he gives us \$20 apiece. His name, I think, is Bruce, and he's awfully rich. He sets up the wine for us, and we have a jolly time whenever he comes. How long I've known him? Oh, he's been coming around here for a

him? Oh, he's been coming around here for a year."

The detectives went the next day to the Jefferson Market Police Court and obtained from Justice Grady a warrant to raid the blace. At 10 o'clock yesteriay morning these two detectives and a squad of policemen in plain dress stationed themselves near the entrance to the house and waited. Two hours passed, and ther were on the point of giving it up when the carriage drove up to the door. The footman jumped from the driver's seat and opened the door. The valet stepped out of the carriage and turned to help out the old man. The man was so feelle that the valet and the footman had to bear his whole weight as he moved his feet toward the house.

A few minutes later a group of women turned the corner of Sixteenth street and another group came from another direction, and then several women who were alone came up, all meeting in front of the house. It was just a few minutes after noon. These women all entered the house chatting and laughing gaily.

The detectives allowed a few minutes to slip by and then entered the house. They came to a door in the third flat which hore the name

The detectives allowed a few minutes to slip by and then entered the house. They came to a door in the third flat which hore the name "Kate Rogers" and knocked. There was no answer, and they broke in the door. They found the old man in bed, with nine women grouped about the room in Parkhurst circus fashion. Kate Rogers was in the kitchen. The valet sat near the window reading a newspaper. An expression of dismay came over the old man's face when he beheld the intruders.

newspaper. An expression of dismay came over the old man's face when he beheld the intruders.

"Come, get up," the detectives said to him, we have a warrant for your arrest. Dress yourself, girls, and get rendy to come along." The old man aross, speechless, and Mrs. Rogers helped dress him. The women, without exception, burst into tears, and implored the policement to let them go. The valet and one of the policemen helped the old man down the stairs and into the carriage.

Both detectives got into the carriage and ordered the bewildered coachman to drive to the Thirtieth street station house.

Just as the carriage started the old man bent forward and, in trembling tones, said:
"Can't you let me go? I'll make you both rich for life."

The aloft man, you know, he said with a faint attempt at a smile. "I'm not as young as I used to be, and—say, don't you think this can be hushed up? I'll make you both rich for life."

Again the detectives were compelled to decline, and the old man relapsed into slience. At the station house they helped him out and led him up to the desk. The old man was asked to give his name. He asked if a false name would do.

Any name you like." said the accommodating hergeant who was at the desk.

"My name is Charles Brown, and I live at 27 West Twenty-seventh street," said the old man.

Both name and address, of course, are fletitious. He added that his age was 69, which is protably true.

Later he sent for Dr. John T. Kennedy of 107.

titious. He added that his age was 60, which is probably true.

Later he sent for Dr. John T. Kennedy of 107

East Twenty-ninth street, who bailed him out.

The Rogers woman, who was also bailed out, said that the old man's name was Bruce, and that he was rich, having inherited a large fortune from his father and another from another relative. He paid the girls \$20 each. They called him "Champagne Charlie." They are said to be women who are considered respectable, but that is not likely. Three had been bailed out at a late hour last night, and the others were trying to get bail.

the others were trying to get bail.

It is said that the old man is in his dotage, and also that he has been taking chloral under Dr. Kennedy's prescription. His appearance at Jefferson Market this morning is thought to be very doubtful.

Though he gave his age at the police station as it is below's year, much older. as the he looks very much older

GIANTESS AMONG THE LINERS. The Campania the Biggest, and Probably the Flectest, of Them All.

LONDON, April 15.-The new steamer Campanis, built for the Cunard Company, had her trial trip on the Clyde to-day, and her performance was wonderful, considering the fact that her engines are stiff and have not worked down to their bearings. The Campania attained a maximum speed of 23.50 knots, or fully 27 miles an hour. This is the greatest speed over attained by any steamship, and justifies the hope that she will be able to make the run from Fastnet to Sandy Hook in five

dars and a half. The Campania on her first voyage to New York will not attempt to break any records. but will steam along easily to allow of her engines getting into first-class working order. When this occurs there is scarcely a doubt that the Campania will make a record that will not be beaten by any steamship now affoat, The new steamer is a model of luxury and onvenience and contains every essential to make her passengers comfortable. Every terth alouard of her has been engaged for her first trip.

The Lucania, the sister ship of the Cam-

papia will be launched in about six weeks and will begin her regular sadings some time in

The trial spin of the big Cunarder indicates that she will broak all records when her machinery begins to run smoothly. This may be in placed July seas. If she then averages twenty In placed July seas, if she then averages twenty three knots an hour over the record course of 2.78% knots from Queenstown to Nandy Hook, she will have finished the voyage in five days and about fifty-five minutes. The record, held by the American liner Paris, is 5 days it hours and 24 minutes. The Paris maintained on this trip an average speed of 20.70 knots, which is within half a knot of her performance on her trial trip. The Campanis will sail from Liverpool on next Saturday, and from Queenstown the next day. It is not unlikely that she may be reported off Sandy Hook lightship on the following Friday.

She is the giantess of liners. Her length over all is 920 feet, her extreme beam 95 feet

Democratic Victory in Providence, R. I. PROVIDENCE, April 15.-The election to-day in this city resulted in a great Democratic victory, that party electing all its candidates except one ten Representatives and one Senator. This makes the Grand Committee stand: Republicans, 53; Democrats, 52; doubtful, 3.
The other Democratic member from Provi-dence will be shown to be elected on the re-count on Mondey, making the Grand Commit-tee then even, with two from South Kingston to be elected. Republicans, 53; Democrats, 52;

A Clerzyman Elopes with His Sweetheart. Fr. WORTH, Tox., April 15.-The Rev. T. R. Read of the Oak Cliff Methodist Church, pattas suburb, and Miss Jennie Curtis of Big Springs, were married here to-day, they hav-ing met here by agreement. They returned to Dallas this merning. Objection on the part of the brides parents was the cause of the

FELL OFF THE PALISADES.

Brave Efforts of a Woman to Rescue Nine-year-old Boy. FORT LEF. April 15.-Charles Francis Coyte.

nine years old, fell off the Palisades near Capt Annett's place, on the Bluff, at 3 P. M. to-day. Thirty feet down the cliff his fall was broken by a small tree growing on a narrow ledge He clung to this tree until his strength gave way, and then he dropped and rolled more than a hundred feet further. He was finally stopped by some underbrush growing on the

Mrs. Lenn Riguy saw the child fall, and she ingged rocks, broken bottles, and underbrush, Guided by the boy's cries for his mother, she at last found him, badly cut and bruised and covered with blood. She was almost overcome with her exertions, and she would have fainted at the sight of the injured boy, she said, if she had not covered her eyes with her

She finally managed to attract with her cries the attention of two quarrymen, John Conway and Michael Canan. The two men climber down to where the woman and child were and carried the injured boy to his home in the vil-lage. The little fellow was attended by physicians here and then removed to the Englewood Hospital. His recovery is doubtful.

MADE DRUNK BY HER LOVER.

Miss Partridge Alleges that She was Piled Utica, April 15.-When the case of Fanny A. Partridge agt. George W. Dense was called in Judge McLennan's court at Herkimer yester day, great excitement was caused by the statethat his client was unable to appear, because she had been made drunk by an agent of the defendant. Both parties live in New York, Dease is a lawyer, and Miss Partridge has sued him to set aside a deed of some Adirondack lands, which she avers was obtained from her by fraud.

Several affidavits were introduced in court showing that one James Keyes, who Miss Partridge says has pretended to be a lover of hers. entered her room at the hotel at midnight on Thursday night, and urged her to settle her Thursday night, and urged her to settle her case. She refused, and then Keyes piled her with whiskey, and after daylight brought Dense into the room. Dense produced a paper, which he tried to make her sign.

Judge McLehnan ordered contempt proceedings brought against Keyes and Dense, and placed Miss Partridge in charge of the Sheriff. The case against the men will come up next Tuesday.

George W. Dease has an office in the World building. A friend of his was in charge of the office yesterday. He said a telegram had been received from Mr. Dease yesterday saying that he would not be back from Utica until Tuesday. All that he knew about the suit, the friend said, was that he had heard Mr. Dease cay that it was a dirty piece of business. Mr. Dease acquired some prominence in this city a few years are in connection with the Hourt a few years ago in connection with the Henry George campaign for Mayor.

JUSTIFIABLE ASSAULT.

Release of Mrs. Garden, Who Had Attacked

A woman pounced upon another whe was accompanied by a man, in front of the Mariborough Hotel, about 6% P. M. yesterday, and in spite of the man's efforts to keep them apart the first woman had disfigured his companion before a policeman arrived. The assaulted woman demanded the arrest of the other, who was taken on foot to the Thirtieth street station while the complainant followed

street station while the complainant followed in a cab.

When arraigned before Sergeant Lane, the prisoner said she was Amelia Garden, the wife of a bartender living at 318 West Twenty-fifth street. Her hisband proved to be the escort of the woman she had assaulted. She had suspected he was unfaithful to her, as he often did not return home at night, and when she found him and the woman in the street her indignation had got the better of her judgment.

When the other woman, who said she was Mrs. Marion Johnson of 356 West Forty-third street, made a formal complaint of assault. Sergeant Lane said:

"Are you not satisfied with taking the woman's husband? I refuse to take your complaint, and discharge the prisoner."

Garden tried tomake friends with his wife as she left the station, while the cabman dunned Mrs. Johnson, who paid him.

TOLD TO QUIT THE BROTHERHOOD.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad's

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., April 15,-There is evi dently trouble between the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company and its telegraph operators, G. H. Thayer, the Northwestern's superintendent of telegraph lines, passes through Iowa to-day, stopping at each station, and notifying all operators belonging to the Order of Railway Telegraphers that they must at once withdraw from that organithey must at once withdraw from that organization or quit the company's service. This arbitrary move will seriously affect the entire telegraphic service. The operators almost to a man belong to the Brotherhood.

Word was passed along the line to-night among the operators to stand firm.

It is said that the telegraphers recently prepared a new schedule which would materially increase their salaries, and which they expected soon to formally present to the Northwestern Company.

The supposition is that the latter took the step of to-day to forestall this request. Superintendent Thayer learned a month ago the name of every operator belonging to the Brotherhood on the Northwestern system, and his work to-day was easy and thorough.

his work to-day was easy and thorough.

Murder in the Second Degree,

The jury in the case of Michael Cossello, the eighteen-year-old Italian, who, with seven other Italians, was jointly indicted for murdering Peter J. Eckels, the Williamsburgh dering Peter J. Eckels. The billion and letter carrier, on a Grand street ferryboat, came in about 12 o'clock hast night after being out seven hours, with a verdict of murder in the second degree. This is the second of the indicted men tried, and the verdict is the same as that rendered in the first case. The

A Duel With Pistols

CONTRON, Ind., April 15.—Ivan Shaffer and Walter Littell fought a duel in the streets here to-night with pistols. Both are severely wounded.

The Weather.

The storm passed eastward over the ocean off the few Jersey roast yester ay morning, attended by brisk to high winds and fog along the modele Atlantic and New England coasts. Rain fell during the morn-ing in northern New Jersey, New Yors, and New England, and snow over northern New York, Pont-sylvania and Michigan, followed by clearing weather in all these districts in the afternoon. The high-pressure area following the atorin has forced colder weather over all the country east of the Mississippi. The temperature from the Gulf States to the lakes and New England fell 14° and 20°; the line of freezing temperature ran south to Kentucky. Light frosts are expected this morning south to Georgia. The ten erature in this neighborhood will be about freezing point; the cold will be dissipated on Monday. The rain ended at 12:40 P. M. in this city. Total rainfall, 1.71 inches: average hu nidity, 78 per cent.; wind changed from nurtheast to northwest, average ve-locity 12 miles an hour; highest temperature 42"

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax Sc.

Average on April 15 1862 WASHINGTON FURNISH FOR SPICELY.
For Maine, New Hampebers, and Vermont, generally

For Mussachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut sen nasiatie scients; stiphily under in mathe a Pennsylvania and my been Nese Pork. For the District of Columbia, Delaware, and Mary

fair: northwesterly winds

and, generally fair; light variable winds.

For western Pennsylvania and western New York. fair: variable winds; elightly warmer in the lake region

Ripans Tabules cure indigestion. Ripans Tabules cure torpid liver. -- ide.

HAWAII IN A TREMOR

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Great Royalist Rejoicings with Pre-

dictions of Restoration.

HAVE THEY BLOUNT'S APPROVAL?

The Memorial of 6,000 Japanese to Their Government.

The Return of Prince Lavid, Paul Non mann, and Macfarlane from the United States the Beginning of an Agitation, Which Causes Some to Fear Bloodshed-A Report That in Case Mr. Blound Finds That Minister Stevens Aided in the Revolution He Will See That Lillupkalani Gets Her Throne Back-Minister Stevens No Longer Respected-Col. Ashford's Secret Report of Lills nokalant's Scandalous Conduct with Marshal Wilson-The Great Native Foast in the Queen's Park-Claus Spreekels Said to Be Opposed to Annexation-Lowering

the Flag Strengthened the Government.

HONOLULU, April 9, via San Francisco, April 13.-The departure of the China to-day enables correspondents to send mail that has accumulated since Commissioner Blount ordered the American flag pulled down. Nothing of outward importance has occurred in this time, but it is evident that the Americans here are greatly disturbed over the attitude of the Queen's followers. Within twenty-four hours Mac-Farlane and others appear to have received some assurances from Mr. Blount that give them extreme satisfaction, and reports of a speedy restoration of the Queen to power are heard on every hand. One thing is sure, the Queen is morally certain that she will soon return to the Iolani palace. Her newspaper organ, the Bulletin, voiced this sentiment last night in this significant paragraph:

"A pointer has come to a press representative to expect important developments at any time. It is probable that if the United States Commissioner obtains proof that Minister Stevens aided the revolution, he will put things ack the way they were before that event. This will probably be strenuously denied. as was the first intimation, telegraphed by E. C. MacFarlane, that a Commission was to be sent here to investigate the situation."

The provisional leaders ridicule this report, but it is easy to see that they are greatly dissatisfied with the reticence of Commissioner Blount and his apparent intimacy with the royalist leaders. The Alameda, which arrived yesterday from the United States, brought back Prince David, Paul Neumann, prince of bohemians, the envoy of the deposed Queen. and MacFarlane, the socret representative of Kalulani, who was sent to Washington by her father, Cleghorn.

THE RECEPTION OF THE ROYALISTS.

The return of these leaders of the royalist cause was made the occasion of a great dem-onstration by the native Hawalians. The wharf was crowded with women and children. and the interesting effect of the sea of lightbrown faces with anxious expressions was heightened by the white dress of the woman and girls, and heaps of sweet-smelling flowers whose heavy fragrance filled the air.

envoys was that of silence, deep and impres-sive, the highest tribute of respect a Polynesian can pay his chief. Not a cheer greeted the Prince as he and his companions descended the cangway, and, between the Hawatian nobles who lined the way, the newcomers went to the waiting carriage. At once they were driven to the Washington House, a fine residence, much like the Virginia plantation house of the last century. Here the ex-sovereign, Liliuokalani, lives, and here came her faithful followers to do her bidding. To her and her trusted advisers about her Neumann gave a brief report of his mission, and then added ome much needed advice by which he hopes

to hold the royalist party together. WHAT IS BLOUNT'S PROGRAMME?

The reception of the royalists created almost panic among Americans. All the leaders and an air of unmistakable triumph Mac'arlane reported to-day that he had seen Mr. Blount last night, and that the Commissioner, with a hearty grasp of the hand, said: My programme is only half finished." Others say that the Commissioner definitely promised to undo the work of Minister Stevens compietely and restore the old condition of things. If this report is true, and circumstances bear t out strongly, the Hawalian islands will become the inferno of the Pacific in more than a

President Dole and other conservative men declare that this restoration story is simply a device of the liqualist leaders to keep the natives from joining the annexation clubs. Minister Stovens believes this, but he has lost so much prestige by the fact that his protectorate has been disavowed that no one pays

any attention to him. For a short time he was monarch of all he surveyed, but now no one does him reverence. It is an awful fail, but no one is sorry for him. as he was not modest in the days of his power.

THE JAPANESE MEMORIAL. The Japanese residents have sent a petition to their home Government, which contains the following and is signed by 0,000 Japanese: We, subjects of Japan, resident in the Hawaiian Islands, respectfully appeal to your wise judgment for action in the following matter: These islands are the tibinitiat of the Pacific, and from a strategical point of ing these is ands with the different business centres of

the world, they will be of great value and a desirable equintion is beterogeneous. The natural consequence is conflict and strife. The Americans have everything their own way, and manage matters to suit themselves. We are far from satisfied with this state of affairs. Our patriotic sp rit causes us to turn to our home Govern.

ment for redress.

The Japanese audjects in this country number about 20,000, one fourth of the entire population. The Japa nese ishorers are physically and intellectually the equals of any of the foreigners. Industrially our influ-gnce is very great. We should be dominant, as we are the most important element in these islands. We have ever assected our rights and have no protection for our hever assected our right sould have no protection for our tives and property. We are not allowed to say one work regarding the form of 10 criment we live under Time 210 to deputive each of the beautiful to have no means of greater than and are always entirelled by laws enacted by the diverging to de. We have always been governed by the diverging to be others. We have no voice in political matters, and must tamely submit to the rule of others.

This is a dirgrace to the Japanese Government and a haine tieve timent to place us upon an equal political tooting with other foreigners. When the revolution took playe the Americans declarated the Queen with lightning rapidity. At that errival time the Japanese could do n thing. We hid no suffrage and nesitated

from interference.
The a onarchital form of government has been overturned, a republic is now established. New treaties no doubt will be made with for ign countries. We consider to la an w. p. tu ou omain for our Q-vernment.

to endeavor to place us upon an equal political basts